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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 874)

Name of Candidate	Tanya Singhal		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	98030
Center	Old. Rajinder Nagar	Date	21 / Sept / 2017

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer the following questions in not more than 200 words each:

1. The greatness of the Mughal achievement in the political unification of India was matched by the splendour and beauty of the work of architects, poets, historians, painters and musicians who flourished in the period. Comment.

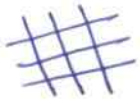
Mughal architecture, ~~and~~ sculptures were influenced by the indo-~~Iranian~~ islamic style which brings the unification of indian architecture and islamic architecture. This unification was not only limited to the buildings and monuments but spread its wings in the other form of art too.

Architecture

Mughal arts reached its zenith in the era of Shahjahan. The magnificent Taj Mahal, Red fort are few of its evidence.

Special techniques used

a) Jalli work



b) Pietre dura - use of precious stones on the walls

c) Arcuade style replaced the trabeat style

Trabeat Style

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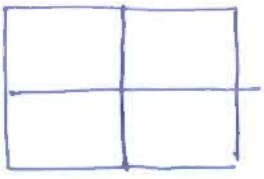
d) Charbagh style for gardening and keeping the buildings cool



e) Calligraphy which is the hallmark of mughals.

Some of the famous monuments

Akbar – Fatehpur sikri, Buland Darwaza, Ibadat Khana, Agra Fort

Shahjahan – Red Fort, Taj Mahal, Moti Mahal

Bhadur Shah Zafar – Biwi Ka Maqbara

Poets – Tansen, emerged out to be one of the jewels of ragas. Hindustani music will be indebted to him for his contributions

Painters – Jahangir being the painter himself, unfold the treature of art. Mewari paintings were the exemplary art.

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2. Traditionally, India had developed wide-ranging water harvesting techniques in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. Substantiate with examples.

Water harvesting was one of the major motive behind developing water tanks in temples in ancient India

For eg In Nagara Style of temple architecture, water tanks are absent, but due to dry conditions of Gujarat area, Solanki style of temple had water tanks in their temples Step Wells were developed.

Similarly in Dravidian style of temples, water reservoir was a essential need due to absence of perennial rivers. That's why, it can be observed that all temples have water tanks. Slopes were used to drain down water in these tanks

Sikh schools of temple building also encourage water reservoir.

Cholas made aricuts which are long vertical channels connecting the catchment area to drainage sectors.

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Anicuts are made vertical as dredging is difficult in peninsular areas so vertical dugs are made.

Baolis constructed by Mughals are step wells they have great presence in northern India. Stepwells have ability to trap the rains, so well averse with the monsoonal rains, rulers contructed step wells eg Agrasen ki Baoli in Delhi

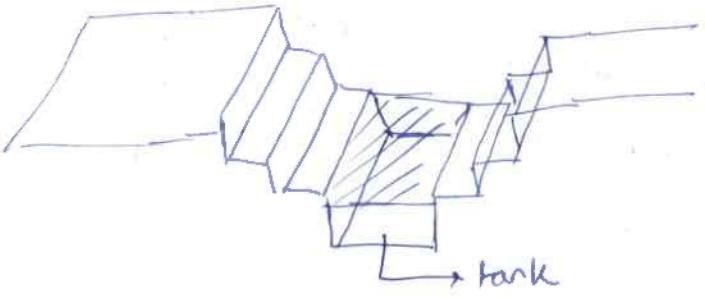

fig 1: Stepwell

Since Ancient times, India has focussed on water harvesting. Even the oldest civilization site Dholavira had reservoirs.

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3. Imperial rivalries of 18th Century Europe were played out in India as well. Comment in the context of the Carnatic Wars.

18th century europe was surrounded by the race of acquiring new terrorities for their expansion. The seven years wars (1753-1763) fought between England and ~~Brita~~ France has spill overs on the entire world.

7 years wars - A region called Silesea (resource full area) was a bone of contention between England and France. This war coincided with the Anglo carnatic wars in India and became one of the reasons for American Revolution.

India.

Anglo carnatic wars was a play off between england and france to acquire the golden Indian empire. It was continued in three wars which culminated in Battle of Wandiwash (1760) declaring England to be the winner. After the wars, England reduced french influence to the areas of Pondicherry. This war marked the end of Anglo-French Rivalry with recall of Dupleix.

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Apart from the Anglo-French wars, India also witnessed wars between ~~India~~ British and portuguese during 17th and 18th century. with Britain as the clear winner due to supremacy in naval powers.

Dutch and Britain also had a standoff which got quickly resolved due to dutch's commercial interest, so they choose Indonesia than India.

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4. The Lucknow session of 1916 was a watershed event during the freedom struggle of India due to various reasons. Elucidate.

Lucknow session was a watershed event as it saw two major conciliations.

a) Muslim league and Congress
b) Moderates and Extremists

It is of utmost significance as

a) Congress has come to stand still after the separation of Moderates and extremists in Surat Split (1907)

b) Muslim league which was the card of "divide and Rule of India" got in contact with Congress. They both aim for independence of India.

c) Vaccum in Indian politics due to no concrete action was filled.

d) It indicates that inspite of personal issues and difference of opinion, people come together for the cause of national cause.

However, it was not a watershed due to below reasons.

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a) Unity among common hindus and muslims were not seen. It was more of a symbolic union as it doesnot get transmit on ground

b) Moderates and extremists doesnot work together for the Home rule movement.

c) Congress did not make any effort for bringing muslims under its fold.

d) this union was not used to create any paradigm shift in approach for independence. ie no mass movement was launched.

Real sense of Lucknow session was realised after the advent of Gandhi and his new ideas of satyagraha and non-violence.

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5. Reforms initiated by the Justice Party became a model for social affirmative action in the country. Comment.

Justice party founded by Periyar in the South India voiced his opinions against the untouchability and brutal face of caste system

His reforms culminated in the constitutional, ~~state~~ ~~state~~ legal and public reforms in post independence india.

Constitutional - Art 14 (Right to equality)
Art. 15 (Right to equity)
Art 17 (Abolition of Untouchability)
Art 46 (Responsibility of state to work towards upliftment of SC/ST)

Formation of National commission for Schedule caste

Legal - Prevention to Atrocities Act

Schemes - Reservation in public institution, employment.

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6. War in the Korean Peninsula proved to be disastrous for Korea, a missed opportunity for the United States and a defining moment for China. Examine.

Korean Peninsula war was the outcome of dominoes theory of USA which considered the fall of Korea to communism will spread to another contries as well.

Disastrous for Korea

Korea was surrounded by both USA and USSR by deploying their proxy candidates. While USA's candidate favoured capitalism, USSR encourage communism.

What should have been the internal decision of Korean peninsular, became the hot bread for both the superpowers.

Korea suffered loss in terms of division, people, peace and security.

Missed opportunity for USA

USA if not acted like the one she has done, probably today's situation can be avoided. With north Korean fallen into the hands of a authotarian is a disaster not for USA but for the world.

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The pace at which ~~USA to~~ North Korea is testing its missiles is definitely threatning.

USA must have used this opportunity by settling the matter in a peaceful and consensus based method.

Defining moment for China

Korea is the immediate neighbour of China and moreover, it is located at one of the trade routes to China.

China's internal security, trade was all dependent on the war's result. Had it been the peaceful process, China would have got a better neighbour

USA and USSR underplayed their roles of being superpower in Korea and gave the world an authoritarian regime of North Korea.

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7. The Munich Pact brought neither peace nor stability in relations between European countries, rather it turned out to be an act of appeasement that made war inevitable. Comment.

Munich Pact was done between Britain and germany over the area which was annexed from germany in the treaty of Versailles after WW I.

While Britain after identifying hitler's intention of expansion took this step to ensure that no world war takes place. But it emerged out to be rather an appeasement as it encouraged Hitler more to unfollow the treaty of Versailles. This increased his military power and more importantly, his wish of acquiring ~~territories~~ territories (idea of Lebensraum).

Britain's intention however seems to be noble but on deeper understanding, it can be clearly seen that they were viewing Hitler as their extention. He saw them as someone who is against communism, which

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is infact their ultimate motive to stop the red from flowing in the west. Therefore, they allow him to treat Versailles pact as no more useful.

This appeasement, however proved disastrous for both the germany and Britain with loss of life, property, economy in the europe

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8. Explain how Gandhi's non-violent philosophy influenced Martin Luther King Jr.'s methods. Also discuss the contributions and accomplishments of King to ensure civil rights for all people regardless of race in America.

When America was born in IInd philadelphia on 4th July 1976, Jefferson announced that "All men are equal in front of State" However, he had slaves at his home at that point of time. Therefore, American revolution did not brough the equality among the races.

Martin Luther king Jr. advocated for the rights of equality. He followed steps of Gandhi by adopting principles of truth and non-violence. He hold processions without any brutal violent activities like America faced during seven years war of independence.

His contributions culminated in 13th Amendment brought by Abrahim Lincoln to end slavery in all its forms.

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9. Apart from the linguistic reorganisation of states, the three language formula was an important part of government policy to address the language question in India. Discuss.

Provincial government of congress always promised ~~linguistic~~ linguistic division of states but post independence, Nehru feared balkanization of India; hence he slowly took up linguistic reorganisation.

However, another major impediment was the issue of official language of India. Constitution makers announced use of ~~hindi~~ english as official language till 1965. So, government brought a official language act, 1963 which declared hindi to be official language from 1965. This created ripples in the society and country.

North Indians started purification of hindi by removing words from different languages while South Indians started agitated. C. Rajagopalachari said "Hindi is as alien to South India as english is North India". Regional parties like AIDMK started spreading the slogan of "Never Hindi Ever English". Violence in form of protest, riots started everywhere.

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government actions like instruction to officers to deliver speeches in Hindi and conduct of UPSC examination in Hindi further created the rift

At this part of time, it became extremely essential to take serious steps in order to avoid violent situations. Therefore, India adopted three language formula which allowed Hindi, English for communication with center and with in states while regional languages with in States

Indira Gandhi assured southern states that hindi would be adopted as official language only after southern India is comfortable. Today India constition give list of 22 languages as its official language.

This was a master stroke for country to solve problem of diverse languages in a peaceful manner.

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10. Enumerate the measures for the welfare of Unorganised Workers in India. In the context of problems being faced by 'domestic helps', discuss the need for additional measures to safeguard their interests.

Unorganised Workers made up 90% of the workforce. They face problem like no job security, lack of welfare measures etc

Government has taken steps like

1) Atal Pension Yojna → To cover the unorganised sector. (18-40 yrs of age)

2) Rastriya Swastha Bima Yojna – cashless scheme for a family with 30000/- limit. It is extremely essential for migrant workers as they move frequently. This scheme provides every family member with a card, that can be used all over India.

3) Supreme court has directed to give equal wages to both organised and unorganised workers.

4) Local level efforts like issuing of licence numbers, special markets with civic amenities are made in the cities

Domestic workers face another set of problem due to nature of their work.

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Inspite of working in a office premise, they work in personal areas like homes. Therefore their sexual protection needs special laws.

Child labours are usually employed as domestic helper. They are often exploited and abused. Their rehabilitation and recovery needs special care.

Domestic helps are a reality and with growing urbanisation, this industry is going to increase. Therefore, attempts should be made to regulate and organise it. It can no more be informal.

Regulated domestic help services → ensure safety & security to both employee and employer

Regulated domestic help services → Child labour can be abolished.

Regulated domestic help services → can help in getting better wages

A policy on domestic help to regulate, organise it is need of the hour.

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11. The manner in which the mentally ill have been treated in India suggests that policy measures alone may not be sufficient to address the challenges faced by them. Discuss.

~~Government has launched "Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan" which has four objectives~~
~~a) increasing the freedom of movement~~
~~b) Workplaces and employment opportunities for diffe~~

Mentally ill patients require special care and protection and India is home to more than 3% of the patients.

Government has tabled Mental healthcare protection bill which assures mentally ill patients of the treatment. But, does this measure alone be sufficient to address the challenges. the answer is unfortunately no because of the following reasons.

a) Recognising a Mentally ill patient is a challenge itself. People usually call them "mad" and denot take any efforts to cure them. Parents consider this as a punishment. So removing this stigma of mental challenges as disease which is curable and not madness is important.

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b) Mentally ill patient require prolonged care not from the closed one but from the society too.
They should not be mocked, bullied. Other people should be sensitize enough to deal with them.

c) Doctors and trainers are required.
India lacks institutes, machines, drugs, ~~train~~ paramedical staff, who can deal with them.

Policy measures can provide the direction but ground work has to be done by education and awareness programmes. It should be promoted just like Swatch Bharat Abhiyaan. officers, doctors, teachers, parents should be issued guidelines of Dos and Don't. for better future of such people.

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12. Highlight the characteristics of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and discuss the challenges faced by them. Also enumerate the measures taken by the government to address these challenges.

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) are special status given to those tribes who are underdeveloped.

Characteristics

a) Their numbers are declining
b) Their HDI indexes are low
c) They reside in remote locations
d) They are more vulnerable to disasters.

Challenges faced by them

They face the challenge of existence due to dwindling numbers

Employment opportunities are very less for them due to their remote locations

Globalisation and increasing urbanisation has lead to deforestation which makes ~~them~~ their only source of livelihood more vulnerable.

Malnutrition is another big challenge

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Measures

a) Government has instituted a special Ministry for the development of tribes

b) Constitutional Measures are taken

c) Vanjeevan scheme is deployed in selected districts of Odisha.

Integrated Tribal Welfare program can do wonders in adressing the challenges

Case study Chamba District, Bharmaur Area

Gaddis used to reside here since ages. They practice transhumance and survive on daily wage work in agriculture. By tribal development plan, connectivity was established between the area and foothills .. below given is the figure of how this worked.

Drudgery is saved

Medical emergencies can be survived

Connectivity

Teachers, officers, PDS distributor can come

Apart from this, a large scale watershed management took place which slowly increase the productivity of their farm lands.

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13. While suburbanisation is a common phenomenon in most urbanising countries, it is occurring at a relatively early stage of India's urban development. Enumerating the reasons behind this development, highlight the challenges it is creating for Indian cities.

Suburbanisation refers to the process of spread of urban areas outside its administrative boundaries in an ~~unpl~~ unplanned manner. These are characterised by presence of urban sprawls.

Reasons

a) Absence of counter magnets → Since India's urbanisation is developing along 4-5 megapolis cities and areas. They are no counter magnets to these areas. Only recently Jaipur and Chandigarh emerged as one to Delhi (economy)

b) Absence of proper planning – Political Patronages and vote banks residing in these sprawls inhibit their removal. Moreover, they exist in the first place due to resource deficiency of urban bodies.

c) Costly lifestyle inside the cities
The expenses at rent, food is very high as compared to these suburbs. Therefore people prefer to commute.

d) Environmental problems, congestion in the city's mainland forces people to migrate and

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Challenges : Suburbanisation is creating for urban cities

a) Environment challenges
Due to illegal and unplanned expansion, these areas have no access to municipal's services so they resort to tubewells causing depletion in water levels

Suburbanisation →
- travelling increases
  - Air pollution
  - congestion
  - traffic jams
- waste disposal as a big problem in suburbs.

b) Crime in suburbs - Since these areas are occupied by farmers who sell their land and the rich people who commute daily for work. Therefore, economic inequality creates space for crimes. Women especially become the victims and it is justified on the basis of their clothes which leads skin to the villagers.

Other challenges include inclusion of these areas in the administrative areas, assigning them rank of cities etc.

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14. Various geographical and anthropogenic factors have rendered Brahmaputra Valley susceptible to recurrent floods. Discuss the causes and suggest suitable measures of mitigation.

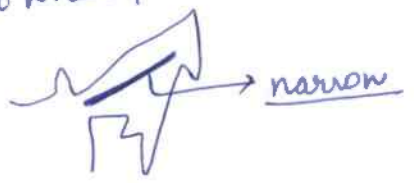
Brahmaputra Valley faces floods everyyear

Reasons

a) ~~Anti~~ Geographical

It is a narrow valley so it can sustain the heavy monsoonal rains.

It carries large amount of sediments from Himalayas due to which, water level increases further



b) Anthropogenic

Deforestation on the hilly areas of Arunachal Pradesh, which makes the ~~[illegible]~~ sediments even more in the river.

People reside on the river flood plains. Therefore increasing their sustainability.

No repairment of embankment wall on time

Deforestation in the plains areas itself due to agriculture activities in plains

Lack of effective warning systems of monsoons which can help in better and timely evacuation

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Measures

Disaster Management is a comprehensive process which includes Prevention, Mitigation, Preparedness, Recovery, Rehabilitation and Response. Mitigation measures can be

a) Structural

Embankment walls on the river edges
Dams and reservoir to control the flow
Lagoons and ponds near the banks to absorb the excess water
Strict implementation of River zonation. River zonation allow only pastorlands near the banks

b) Non Structural

Afforestation on the slopes as well as on the banks.
Mock Drills to avoid destruction of floods
Community based activities like voluntary work to regulate embankment walls and to inhibit residence near the rivers

Sendai framework has put the onus of disaster Management on both citizens and governments to build, back and better. Effective participation with good policies can lead the way

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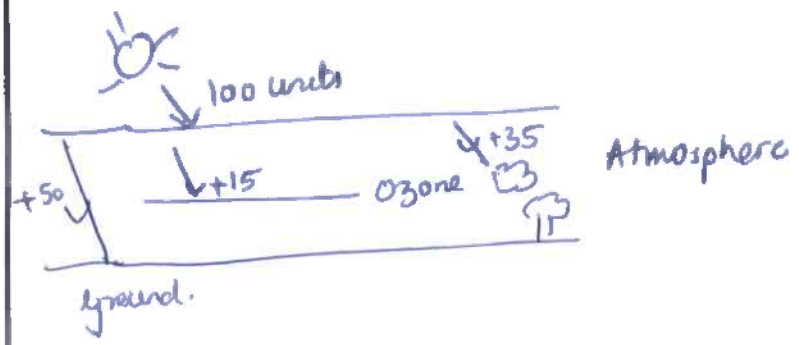
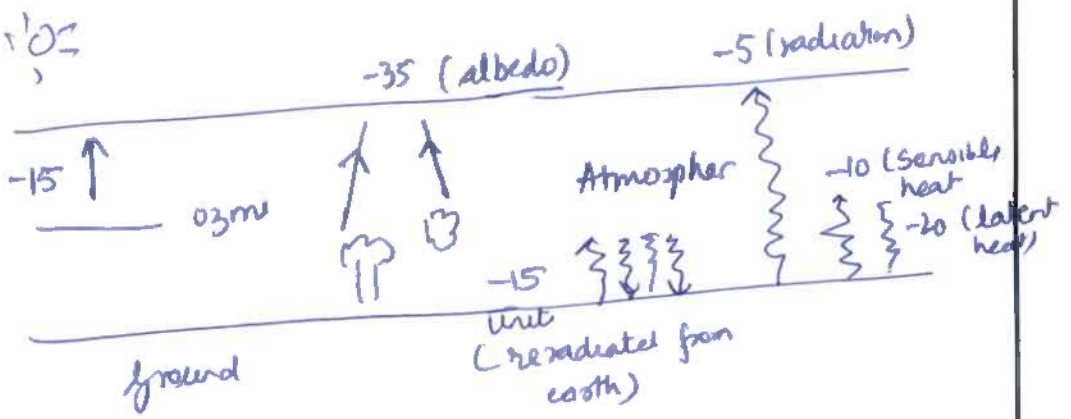
15. Give a brief account of Earth's heat budget. Also discuss how increasing concentration of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere effects it.

Earth has average temperature of about 15°C. While it receive energy during the day only. Heat budget is a tool by which earth maintains its temperature. Earth acts like a ~~black body~~ heat engine.

Influx



Outflux



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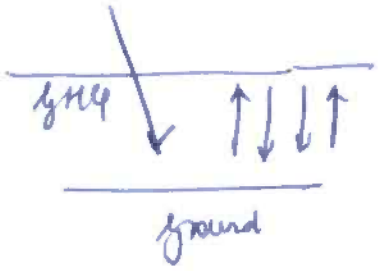
It can be easily observe that 15 units are ~~reacted~~ reradiated by the atmosphere, here all green house gases play a role.



Transparent to incoming radiation but traps the outgoing ones.

Therefore increasing concentration of CO_2, which is a green house gas increases the time of this reradiation, hence, the earth holds the sun rays for more time. This results in global warming.

so CO_2 concentration disturbs the fragile balance maintained by heat budget by decreasing the amount of outflux.

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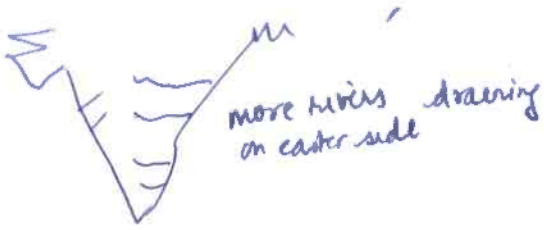
16. Give an outline of the major geological events that have shaped the present drainage system of Peninsular India. Also, explain why peninsular rivers are unsuitable for navigation but facilitate hydroelectric power generation.

Peninsular India is majorly divided into Deccan traps, Western ghats and eastern ghats.

a) Western ghats submergence during the tertiary period. leads to formation of esturies on this side while eastern ghats have extensive delta of Krishna, Godavari

b) Western ghats and eastern ghats are not symmetrical the peninsula is tilted towards eastern ghats and this also happened during tertiary times. This lead to more rivers on the eastern side



c) Rift valley of Narmada and tapi due to Vindhayas and Satpuras
Vindhayas are escarpments of malwa plateau.

d) Rifting of Damodar, Mahanadi valleys during Godwana times.

e) Drainage pattern of tributaries of Yamuna due to high rise Malwa plateau.

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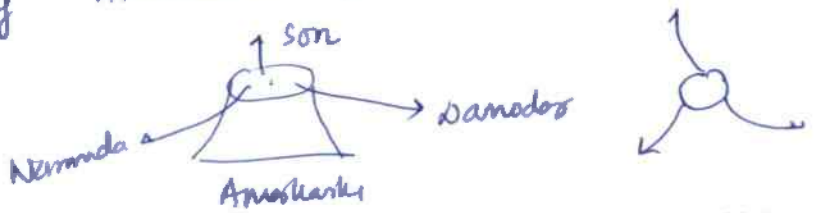
Peninsular rivers are unsuitable for navigation because

a) they are non-perenial rivers unlike himalayan system

b) their thalwig is not uniform due to rifting, Subsidence (Thalwig is the bottom profile of River valley)

c) they donot flow in the same plain

eg Amarkantak plateau's radial drainage



This creates problems for vessels who will have to slide down from ~~[illegible]~~ waterfalls.

This is also the main reason for hydroelectricity potential as falling water is easily available both in estuaries & peninsular plateau

eg Jog falls on Shravati River

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17. Elaborate with examples as to how government policies influence the location of industries. Also, mention the steps taken by the Government of India to stimulate industrial activity in backward regions.

Apart from land, rawmaterial, market, capital location of industries is also influenced by government policies

eg Bhillai Steel plant with aim of tribal development

Bongaigoan refinery in Assam due to popular demand as Assam was feeling discriminated

(Barauni refinery in Bihar taking advantage of Digboi oil field)

National ~~Manufacturing~~ Industrial and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZ) will again become hotspot for industries due to promise of civic amenities like water & electricity and tax holidays. Medak is one such notified area.

Apart from direct government's policy on location of industries, there are other factors too.

For instance → transportation corridors, pipelines distribution etc, State government policies

Dedicated East and West freight corridor is government policy which will again influences location of industries.

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Steps by government

a) Government gave tax holidays to industries located in backward areas.

b) Land is given on lease easily

c) clearances are much less in comparision to other areas

But economic survey has found that these concessions are used by industries in a wrong manner. Instead of setting up industries in these backward areas, they mere set up their warehouses. Therefore effective steps should be taken to check this ill route.

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18. Explain, in brief, the process of cloud formation. Also, elucidate how clouds can help in weather forecasting

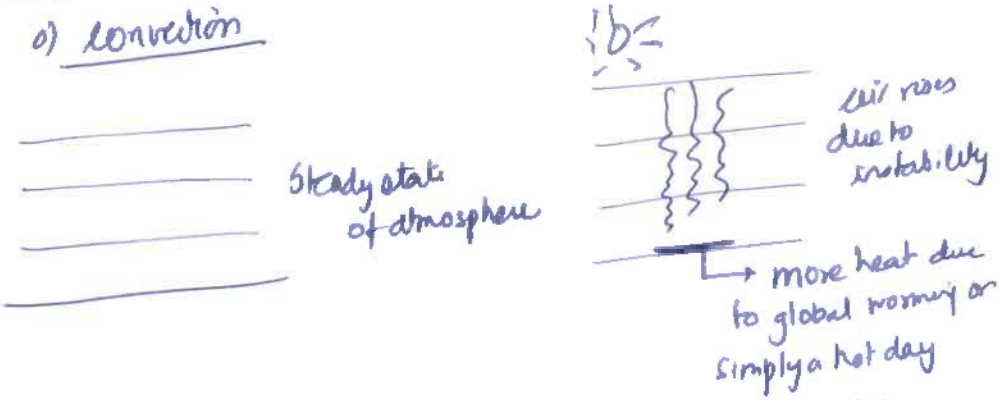
Clouds are formed due to condensation of water droplets. They basically need two things.

a) Air uplifting Mechanism (so that temperature of air is lowered)

b) Nuclei (to make condensation occur)

There are three process for upliftment of air

a) convection

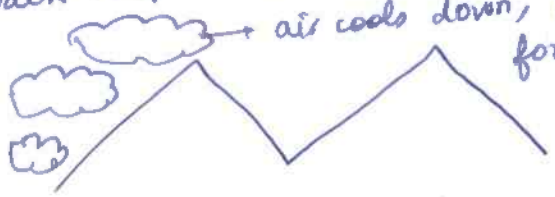


Enough of ~~pollution~~ pollutants provides nuclei, so clouds are formed.

Equatorial region is one such example.

b) Orographic rainfall

Slope of mountains help in adiabatic expansion of air



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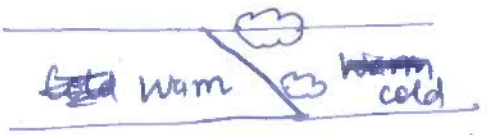
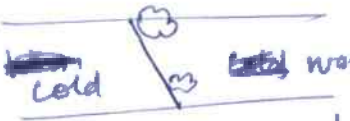
(d) Frontal/ cyclonic Rainfall

air gets uplifted due to formation of a cold or a warm front as shown in figure

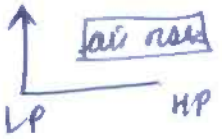


more like orographic rainfall



more like convectional

Cyclone - due to creation of low pressure and rising of air



Clouds & Weather forecasting

Shapes

→ cumulo nimbus (anvil shaped cloud) are responsible for rainfall

b) Color - grey coloured clouds shows presence of large number of nucleus

c) Lighting in the clouds → shows rainfall probability

d) A clear day is observed due to presence of cumulous clouds

e) Mackeral sky comes with dark colour but with no rainfall → Strates cirro clouds

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19. The socio-economic and ecological consequences of soil degradation are far-reaching. Discuss. Suggest measures that can be taken to restore soil fertility and arrest soil degradation.

Soil degradation refers to loss of ability of soil to produce crops. Soil erosion, soil salinity and soil desertification are few facets.

Consequences

Socio-economic

a) Loss of job for farmer which has multiplier effect on economy as our economy is land-mass based

Farmer's production decrease → Inflation → CPI decrease

b) Suicides among farmers which make their families vulnerable to crimes

c) food security issues in the country

Ecological

a) Land will turn barren, so less albedo

Less albedo → Heat budget disbalance → global warming

b) Loss of Rainfall due to decrease in transpiration

c) Soil cover which is homes to microbes will lost and it will take million of years to form.

eg Chambal badlands of Malwa Plateau

d) Loss of natural vegetation as these soils will not be even fit for the vegetation.

Loss of Biodiversity can be seen.

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Methods

1) Afforestation —
- Social Forestry
- Agro forestry
- Forest along the roadsides

2) to arrest soil degradation —
- Mulching (use of geotextiles)
- Contour bunding
- Shelter belts

3) To treat soil degradation —
- gully plugging
- gyrones, tetrapods along sea coast

4) Soil fertility —
- use of organic manure
- growing crops according to agro climatic regions
- use of leguminous crops like pulses (Crop Rotation)
- usage of drip irrigation to avoid soil salinity especially in dry areas like Punjab

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20. Development of island territories requires a careful balancing of environmental and tribal concerns with exploitation of economic potential. Elaborating on the threats faced by island territories of India, comment on the recent measures proposed by the government regarding their development.

Island territories have biodiversity along with primitive tribes. Along with this, they have potential for increasing tourism and fishing activities. However, this requires careful balancing as they face various threats like.

a) Lakshadweep islands are mayorly coral territories. Over tourism can disturb the system

b) Tribals feel alienated and insecure where tourist enter their territories. Therefore threat to feeling of tribals especially to PTVGs like Jarwa, Oranges

c) Setting up industries for fishing can lead to influx of migrants and deforestation

d) Both the islands are already facing the wrath of climate change

e) Connectivity between islands is a major issue which inhibits the growth

Measures by government

Sagarmala Project — Ports would be developed around islands.

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This would be ~~step~~ good step but it comes with a rider that Ports should be handelled by tribes living there. Therefore skill training is prerequite for the same. Moreover, these ports should be used to export their products like Mira (organic drink), coir fibre, fishes like tuna. This will help in their actual development.

Tribes are the most pride and conserved heritage of India. Therefore their economic development is of utmost priority. Eco tourism can be one of the potential measures. but this requires strict guidelines so that biodiversity and tribes are not disturbed.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 875)

Name of Candidate	TANYA SINGHAL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	98030
Center	ORN	Date	5th Oct 2017

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
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13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Centralising recruitment through an All-India Judicial Service (AIJS) will not address the multiple problems in the judiciary and cause new ones instead. Critically evaluate.

अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा (AIJS) के माध्यम से केंद्रीयकृत भर्ती न्यायपालिका में विद्यमान विभिन्न समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं करेगा अपितु उसके स्थान पर नई समस्याएं उत्पन्न करेगा। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

All India Judicial Services is the proposed all India service (Art 312) to infuse judges at district level in judiciary system

Impact

It will not solve the problems of judiciary like pendancy of cases [DAKSH Report: 15-20 years time for one case]. This requires "Business Process Reengineering" as well as good governance [Police Reforms - better investigation]

Rather it will create new ones like

a) District courts are the local residents' judicial access. (AIJS) people will not understand the local languages, therefore access to the poor and vulnerable would be neglected.

b) AIJS officials would be given the role without practicising in the courts.

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However, talented, for being a good judge one needs to have experience.

It will also create resentment among the older employees due to limited number of positions in promotion

However,

AIJS's services have their own advantage like

a) It will attract talent which is selected on a meritious basis

b) It will lead to elimination of corruption in appointments.

c) Efficient judges would lead to better decisions

Access to judiciary is one of basic rights of a citizen. Therefore, AIJS can be introduced but the other pre-requisites like digitised infrastructure and introduction to ~~other~~ extra judicial methods should be done.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. The roots of the most pertinent challenges faced by Indian politics today can be traced to the lack of intra-party democracy in candidate selection and internal elections. Discuss.

वर्तमान समय में भारतीय राजनीति द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियों के चिन्हों को उम्मीदवार के चयन और आंतरिक चुनावों में दलों के भीतर लोकतंत्र की कमी में देखा जा सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The most prominent challenges faced by Indian politics today are

a) Criminalization of politics
b) Lack of women representation
c) Nepotism / family system in politics
d) Regional issues not gaining traction (Populism)
e) Lack of discussion & debates in Parliament.

Most of these challenges can be traced in lack of democracy as.

Party runs on family system which has no place for meritocracy in selection of party's key members. This discourages youth to participate. Hence, criminals enter through it.

Debates have found a back seat due to party's whip (Anti Defection law (Schedule X). and

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Shadow of big leaders of party in parliament.
Party is not inclusive and favours selecting powerful and people with blackmoney as candidate
This leads to exclusion of women.

Intra-party's lack of democracy also leads to differences and feuds among the members. This give rise to horse trading. This again hurt the spirit of democracy.

however, other than this, Indian political system faces problem like

a) black money (due to poor electoral rules)

b) lack of transparency (RTI Act not applicable on Political parties)

c) Non-constructive opposition

Therefore, it is essential to introduce political parties under ambit of RTI Act as suggested by Central Information Commission in Satish Chandra Case.
This will ensure a check on internal democracy and transparency in party's functioning.

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3. While the idea behind merger of autonomous bodies in India is to curb overlapping work and reduce expenditure, it may end up doing more harm than good. Discuss.

यद्यपि भारत में स्वायत्त निकायों के विलय के पीछे निहित कारण उनके कार्यों में व्याप्त अतिव्यापन को रोकना और व्यय को कम करना है, लेकिन यह स्थिति को सुधारने के स्थान पर अधिक नुकसान कर सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Autonomous bodies in various sectors like telecom (TRAI), finance (RBI & SEBI) ensure regulation and fair markets. Other autonomous bodies like National human Rights Commission, Central Vigilance Commissioner are helpful for ensuring social-political equality.

However, it is seen that they are being merged (Tribunals are merged in Budget 2016-2017) to curb overlapping work and Reduce expenditure. But this has done harm as.

1) The merged bodies will not have adequate expertise, training in dealing with both the cases.

2) Work load will increase, this will lead to more inefficiency.

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Therefore, before merging, the stakeholders should discuss about the shortcomings. Adequate training - capacity building and business process reengineering is required. to achieve the desired objectives.

To avoid overlapping work, clarity in job roles, standard operating procedures should be given preference. Expenditure can be reduced by cutting extra expenditures like hotels stays, transportation.

After adequate discussion and analysing options, the decision should take place.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Well-defined electoral laws and greater powers for the Election Commission of India are required as the existing laws and mechanisms are inadequate to deal with new challenges. Analyse.

सुपरिभाषित चुनावी कानूनों एवं भारत निर्वाचन आयोग के लिए अधिकाधिक शक्तियों की आवश्यकता हैं, क्योंकि मौजूदा कानून और तंत्र नई चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए अपर्याप्त हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Elections are facing new challenges like fake news on cyber space (America's election), candidates filling wrong information on nomination forms, using of freebies and bribes for winning election.

Since there are new challenges, therefore electoral laws should be changed like

a) Mandatory disclosure of source of income of candidates and their spouses (earlier only PAN card details)

b) Punishment on filling wrong information

c) To weed out black money, timeline to fill IT Returns (now only required, but not mandatory)

d) RTI should be applied on political parties to maintain internal democracy (CIC in Satish Chandra case)

e) Women representation in Parliament should be increased (Reservation Bill)

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Election commission of India should be given new measures and training in cyber space to deal with issues of paid news, fake news.

Deciding on the issue of freebies / bribes should be included in the Representation of people Act (present, not included) to avoid malpractices.

Reforms within Election commission

~~Elec~~ Election commission as a body should be transformed:

a) Removal of Election Commission (Art 325) is presently on the discretion of President after the consultation with Chief election commissioner.

~~b) Election commissioner's member should be trained to identify~~

b) Member and chief Election commissioner should be restricted to enter political arena atleast for some years after retirement.

With progressive laws and reforms, India can achieve even more free and fair elections.

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5. Privileges should be defined and delimited for the free and independent functioning of the legislatures. In this context, discuss whether there is a need to re-examine the balance between fundamental rights and parliamentary privileges in India.

विधानमंडलों के मुक्त और स्वतंत्र कामकाज के लिए विशेषाधिकार परिभाषित और सीमांकित होने चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में मूल अधिकारों और संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों के मध्य संतुलन के पुन: परीक्षण की आवश्यकता है?

Priviledges of parliamentarians are derived from three sources

a) Constitution
b) Different laws
c) convention

There are two types of privileges available

a) Individual
b) Collective

due to various sources and violation of Principles of Natural Justice, it is often demanded that priviledges needs to well defined and delimited.

Balance between fundamental rights and priviledges

a) freedom of Speech and expression (Art 19)

State legislature ~~Parliament~~ has recently punished two media persons in tamilnadu regarding the report, they have printed.

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In this vibrant democracy, media which is the third pillar of governance should not be hold by such anonymous (not objectively defined) laws.

b) Right to equality (Art 14)

giving individual priveledges. like exemption from civil cases' detention (40 days before and after the sessions) clearly violate right to equality.

however, they cannot be completely neglected as

Parliament is of national importance and it is legitimate to give certain priveledges like freedom of speech to members, to hold secret meetings, to give permission for publishing reports etc.

But, the bottom line of objectivity and transparency should not be breached. Therefore, adequate law at one place is required to give priveledges, their real meaning.

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6. The principle of accountability is an essential part of the rule of law. In this context, discuss the lacunae in government's approach and judiciary's response to the phenomenon of extrajudicial killings in India.

उत्तरदायित्व का सिद्धांत विधि के शासन का एक अनिवार्य अंग है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में न्यायेतर हत्या की घटनाओं के प्रति सरकार के दृष्टिकोण एवं न्यायपालिका की प्रतिक्रिया में विद्यमान कमियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Accountability refers to give explanations for actions, decisions and thoughts. It is an essential part of good governance.

India is facing the problems of extra judicial killings (AFSPA or in police custodies), and it is topic of concern due to government and court's response.

Government:

It tries to justify the claims in interest of national security and person's defence. Inspite of vague terms like national security, a proper explanation with required evidences should be provided. Extra judicial killings lowers the social capital among the citizens.

Social capital reduces → Alienation → Naxalism Insurgency

Social capital reduces → Remote classes →

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Court:

However, court has given progressive decisions like bringing AFSPA under the judicial reviews, but the cases are not getting solved due to lack of evidences and the police/force which are themselves the preparators, being the investigator (violation of Principle of Natural justice).

There is no doubt that there may be cases that extra judicial killing are necessary (self defence, national security threat), but this decision should be taken on objective criteria and in a transparent manner. Therefore, need of the hour is to improve infrastructure (CCTV surveillance : SC in Police Reforms case) to bring out evidences and clear the clouds of unaccountability.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Explain the rationale behind enacting the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016. Discuss how it can help in revitalizing consumer confidence in the real estate market. Also highlight the hurdles that remain in implementing it.

स्थावर संपदा (विनियमन एवं विकास) कानून, 2016 {रियल एस्टेट (रेगुलेशन एंड डेवलपमेंट) एक्ट, 2016} को अधिनियमित करने के पीछे निहित तर्क की व्याख्या कीजिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि यह स्थावर संपदा बाजार में उपभोक्ताओं के विश्वास को पुनः सशक्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकता है। साथ ही इसके क्रियान्वयन में विद्यमान बाधाओं पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Real Estate (Regulation & Development) Act, 2016 [RERA] is a landmark decision as it makes mandatory for the real estate developers to get them register at the authority, maintain an escrow account and also take care of the repairs for atleast five years post occupancy.

Rationale

a) Black market in Real Estate - Transparency was required to get better revenues and lower inflation.

b) Lots of projects was on hold, due to which problem of Non performing Assets (NPA) was rising. Escrow account will provide accountability.

c) Demonetization's aftermath required step It help in maintaing the cordial relationship between buyer & seller.

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Revitalizing consumer confidence

a) Problem of postponing ~~occ~~ occupancy dates was an issue. now with RERA, the real estate owners have to provide the houses with in stipulated time period.

b) Repair post 5 years as another panacea.

c) No default in promises - Since the developer has to show all his promises on the website, so no one can cheat the consumer.

It will also help government to bring out growth in real sector as consumers will once again start buying.

Hurdles

a) Poor governance

Weak Institutions due to poor working culture, donot have adequate measures to regulate the real estate. [Lack of technology]

Corruption may ~~we~~ grow in the RERA as Real estate will be an attractive sector

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b) Data gathering would be huge and such skills are not present in adequate amount.

c) Difficult to process complaints by customers as RERA donot have adjudicating body.

Along with RERA, consumers will feel confident and sellers will be accountable. Therefore, it will be a good ~~begg~~ beginning of providing "Housing for all".

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8. Moving the subject of water from state list to concurrent list will solve the issues related to governance of water resources. Comment.

जल को राज्य सूची के विषय से समवर्ती सूची में स्थानांतरित करने से जल संसाधन के प्रशासन से संबंधित मुद्दों का समाधान हो जाएगा। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Governance issue in water resources include adhoc tribunals, conflict among states, center's helplessness (Art 246). Therefore, it is often argued that water should be transferred to Union list.

Advantages

a) Center can take decisions on the water issues, rather than going to judiciary (Art 263) or making tribunals. This will speed up the process of resolution [Cauvery Tribunal took 28 years]

b) Uniform policy can be made so that future issues can also be solved easily

c) state will be more satisfied as there is a predefined law rather than tribunal's award.

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d) Center can provide facilities like adequate water to both the states in conflict, While in today's scenario, this gives rise to water crises and violent activities.

However,

a) it may not solve the problem completely as the conflicts has roots in faulty agricultural practices. (Sambha - water intensive crop in Tamil Nadu in Cauvery Water issue). Law will not correct them.

b) Laws can be tweaked if the states in conflict belongs to opposite party, therefore ensuring fair system would be an issue.

c) Parliament lacks the ability of scientific expertise which is required in such cases.

Therefore, it is better to have a permanent tribunal (as according to recent proposal) to solve cases scientifically. Long term measures should work on encouraging traditional water harvesting techniques and cropping according to Agro-climatic Regions

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9. Give an account of the areas of potential conflict in the relationship between the political executive and civil servants. Also discuss why a healthy working relationship between the two is critical for good governance.

राजनीतिक कार्यकारिणी और सिविल सेवकों के मध्य संबंधों में संभावित संघर्ष के क्षेत्रों का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि सुशासन के लिए दोनों के बीच स्वस्थ कार्यशील संबंध क्यों महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

Political executives and civil servants enjoy a special relationship of mutual benefit. with the former as choice of people and latter as implementing agencies. Therefore, there are areas of potential conflicts also.

1) Policy and scheme designing
Political executives often use populistic agendas in policy designing (freebies distribution) etc. Civil servants have to determine the feasibility of schemes. Therefore, often the popular schemes dont have feasibilities

2) Nepotism in Contract bidding
Politicians do pay back their patronages to commercial houses by paying contracts. Therefore, a civil servant should always oppose such partial tendencies

3) Discontinuity of schemes of previous government
Political parties often tend to replace the old (even good ones) with the new. This leads to

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duplication of efforts and unnecessary wastage

However, it is important to see the conflicts in different direction too. Sometimes, civil servants also, due to their vested interest (favourable postings) donot conflict with political executives (Nexus identified by 2nd ARC report)

A good relationship is essential to balance the mandate and demands of people but with objectivity and non partiality. both should have the same aim of public welfare.

A political executive should identify the problems while the civil servants should find solutions to solve them

Political executive	→	civil servant
people's choice grievances issue		policy design good governance.

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10. Despite their location in the non-political domain of civil society, NGOs have ended up playing a key, if indirect, role in India's politics. Comment.

सिविल सोसाइटी के गैर-राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में स्थिति होने के बावजूद भी गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) भारत की राजनीति में भले ही अप्रत्यक्ष, लेकिन महत्वपूर्ण, भूमिका निभा रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Civil Soaties, NGOs post 1991 economic reforms has become the third pillar in governance. They have played an important role as

① Political Reforms
introduction of NOTA (None of the above option) in electoral system is done after PIL filed by Assoaration for democratic reforms.

② Socio-economic equality
They have fulfilled the social obligation on government like education and health facilities
eg CRY, teach for India etc

③ Act as constructive opposition
Various NGOs like PRS act as good check on the government.

④ Voice of the marginalised - Hence making Indian Polity inclusive & representative
eg Narmada Bachao Aandolan.

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however, they are creating obstacles also.

a) Destructive Criticism
According to IB report, NGOs have caused 1-2% GDP loss by their protests in developmental projects

b) Radicalization of young Youth, hence destroying the democracy
eg Zakir Naik

c) Money laundering Activities — NGO are also involved in money laundering.

NGOs are essential part of Indian polity but they should be transparent, accountable and responsible in their working. 2nd ARC suggested to bring NGOs under the ambit of RTI. NGOs should also be made to file IT Returns on time (penalty should be imposed — (AG finding)

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11. Magnitude of India's urbanisation is not unusual but the pattern is. In this context, examine the issues in the governance of cities in India. Also suggest the reforms required to make Indian cities dynamos of competitive sub-federalism.

भारत के शहरीकरण का विस्तार असामान्य नहीं है लेकिन पैटर्न असामान्य है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में शहरों के प्रशासन से संबंधित मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही भारतीय शहरों को प्रतिस्पर्धी उप-संघवाद के डायनेमो बनाने के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों हेतु सुझाव दीजिए।

India's urbanisation is growing but its pattern is hidden and messy (World Bank's Developmental Report)

Hidden - Urban areas are growing outside the urban's administration boundaries

Messy → Urbanisation is not planned

Therefore, it is necessary to improve governance in cities.

Issues

1) Power Issues - According to 74th Amendment, power devolution to urban local bodies is per discretion of state governments. Since, state government dont want to give powers (principle of subsidiary), therefore, local bodies [ULB's] often face power crisis

2) Revenue crises - ULBS have limited source and donot have capacity to even get them.

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limited sources - property tax
professional tax [2500 per year]
Tax on Hoardings
Octroi tax [not applicable]
fees on water supply
electricity supply [public building exempted]

Economic survey noted that ULB's are devoid of property taxes at such an extent that tax compliance is merely 20-30% in area of Bangalore and Jaipur. Even tax compliance of 80% can get 4000 crore for ULBs.

3) Accountability issues
lack of transparency, citizen charter, mayor's (figure head of legislative assembly with no substantial implementation power) position. ULBs are even outlooked and citizens trust more on NGOs.

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Suggestions

Power devolution → Completely in hands of State government but Center can give incentives on ~~devolu~~ giving more power to ULBs

Sources of taxes →
- Municipal Bonds (Judge Isher Ahluwalia's committee)
- 14th Finance Commission's Recommendations
- Economic Survey suggestions to improve training and capacity building for better tax compliance

Accountability issues →
- e-governance measure
- Budget based on outcomes, Participative Budgeting

With the above recommendations, cities can become dynamos of competitive sub-federalism.

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12. Social boycott should be treated as a criminal offence, rather than being considered as just another form of social evil plaguing the Indian society. Examine.

सामाजिक बहिष्कार को वस्तुतः भारतीय समाज को अभिशप्त करने वाली सामाजिक बुराई का केवल एक अन्य रूप मानने के बजाय, एक आपराधिक कृत्य माना जाना चाहिए। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Social boycott practices like untouchability should be treated as a criminal offence as

1) It will create deterrance which is also in line with Art-17 (Right against untouchability), Art 14 and Art 15.

2) Social boycott is equivalent to murder of a person's choice and opportunity. By boycotting, you are making a criminal offence as it is crime to steal one's dreams, ambitions.

But this will be difficult to implement as.

1) It can be misused - Boycott is very subjective. for example a person

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can denied entry to an occasion due to several reasons. finding and concluding it on the basis of some social bias is difficult.

2) It is often not men's wisdom but rather family's or customs and traditions that make him do so. Therefore criminal offence will be too much.

Therefore, it is better to strict implementation of present rules and regulation. Along with this value based education, awareness programs (Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao) should be given more thought to make this thought as part of attitude and value system.

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13. Human Trafficking in India has emerged as a serious issue, which calls for understanding the complexity of the problem and devising an effective strategy to combat it. Discuss.

भारत में मानव दुर्व्यापार एक गंभीर समस्या के रूप में उभरा है, जो समस्या की जटिलता समझने एवं इससे मुकाबला करने के लिए एक प्रभावी रणनीति तैयार करने का आह्वान करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

There has been tremendous rise in human trafficking (150% in last decade).

Reasons

1. More people reporting it.
2. Low sex ratio in particular areas - eg Para - Haryana villages buy girls from poor tribal belts of Odisa, Jharkhand.
3. Easy trafficking and selling through social media
4. Poverty in rural areas and this leads to innocent people indulge in vicious cycle of placement agencies.
5. Porous borders along Myanmar (16km), Nepal and Bhutan. This facilitates easy inter-country routes.
6. Weak laws like foreign Act which punishes victim and traffickers alike for travelling in country illegaly.

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(7) Data base is poor due to which identification becomes difficult.
Even cross border deportation take lots of time (weeks) to happen.

Complexity of Problem

Reasons are social, political, diplomatic as well as technical. Therefore, it requires an interdisciplinary strategy.

(1) Closing the sources

Regulation of placement agencies, awareness among the parents, youth for such activities.
Surveillance on social media regarding the human trafficking Rackets.
Target Areas and Hotspots should be cross checked.

(2) Routes should be blocked

Border Management should be better
Check posts should be alert.

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(3) Post efforts

Websites displaying name, photo of displaced (eg Khoya Paaya Portal)

New legislation and Policy on human trafficking to tackle this problem comprehensively.

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14. A weak teacher education system is at the core of India's problems in school education. Evaluate. In this context, also enumerate the recommendations of the High-Powered Commission on Teacher Education constituted by the Supreme Court of India.

कमजोर शिक्षक शिक्षा प्रणाली स्कूली शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भारत की समस्याओं के मूल में है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा गठित शिक्षक शिक्षा पर उच्च-स्तरीय आयोग की अनुशंसाओं को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Economic survey has evaluated the ASER (Annual School Evaluation Report) by pratham and has found that

2/3 of the students of class V cannot solve the problem of (30/2).

This shows the abysmal state of quality of education in India.

Inspite of adequate pupil to teacher Ratio in schools, quality observed is low. Therefore teacher's irregularity and poor training is to be at fault.

Along with weak teacher education system, problems of poor infrastructure (No toilets - girls drop out), no detention policy (TSR Subramanium wants to revise it) are also the reasons.

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Recommendations of High Powered Commission on Teacher Education

a) Biometric to be installed for checking teacher's regularity in class.

b) An adequate entry level test for teachers

c) Progressive training programmes after promotions should be given.

d) Feedback system to evaluate teacher's performance.

With these guidelines and other improvements like improving the drop-out rates (make-shift schools), Right to Education (Art 21A) can be achieved for all.

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15. It has been argued that the recent order of the Supreme Court to prevent the misuse of Section 498A institutionalises the prejudices and rehabilitates the myths, which the women's movement in India has battled over decades. Discuss.

यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि धारा 498A के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट का हालिया आदेश वस्तुतः उन पूर्वाग्रहों को संस्थागत एवं उन मिथकों को पुनर्स्थापित करता है, जिनसे भारत में महिला आंदोलन ने कई दशकों तक संघर्ष किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Supreme Court has made section 498A to be ~~greater~~ more fair to those who face the grave injustice due to misuse of Domestic Violence Act.

At present, the husband was immediately put in custody after the wife's report but now, there will be prescreening by the committee of whether the case is genuine. This has definitely institutionalises the prejudices as

① Domestic violence conviction rate is just 6% while the National family Health survey has shown that 30% of the married women face violence. Therefore, saying the cases are fake is meaningless. By this particular amendment, women will not come to report (even more than previous figures)

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b) Women who is already a victim has to wait for another weeks or days to get the clearance of committee.

c) Supreme Court has even allowed the husband to flew away from country, again victimising the women.

However, the step is also rational in the sense that

a) the most marginalised and victim women donot even reach to the court due to their socio-economic conditions

b) Men are becoming the victim

c) Law should be fair & just to both the genders. It is actual and real objectives.

Therefore, instead of mending the law altogether, gradual steps like better investigation at police end should be done to avoid the fake cases. Timely judicial decisions should be taken to help both men & women equally.

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16. As strategic interests between India and US continue to converge, defence has emerged as a major area of cooperation between the two. Discuss the significance and possible implications of this development.

जैसा कि भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के बीच रणनीतिक हितों का एकीकरण जारी है, रक्षा दोनों देशों के बीच सहयोग के एक प्रमुख क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। इस विकास के महत्व और संभावित निहितार्थों की चर्चा कीजिए।

India & US are both facing the problem of China's rising. Both want multipolar world and a peaceful Indian Ocean to protect trade.

Apart from trade, anti-terrorism, climate change defence is a major area of cooperation due to following reasons.

For US

India can be a major market for its products (At present India acquires from Russia)

Indian Ocean's peace can be acquired by stopping piracy, which again require defence

India:

Access to technology of USA especially due to hostile neighbours like China & Pakistan

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India require humanitarian aid to fight cyclones, earthquakes, floods etc. Indian & USA's defence can help.

As the result, LEMOA is signed between two countries. It doesnot provide access to each other's military bases rather gives more chances of approval from USA regarding various issue.

Significance → Indian's defence upgradation
Confidence building between two nations

Implications →
Russia can get problematic due to convergence
China will see it as a military alliance.
India's image of Non Alignment will get hurt as on first reading it looks like military alliance
Pakistan's relationship with America may get affected.

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17. India's contribution to peacekeeping missions of the United Nations has remained steadfast despite changes in the nature, form and variety of UN peace keeping missions. Examine.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र शांति स्थापना अभियानों (UN peace keeping missions) की प्रकृति, ढाँचे और आयामों में परिवर्तन के बावजूद संयुक्त राष्ट्र के शांति स्थापना अभियानों में भारत का योगदान निरंतर बना हुआ है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

India's peace keeping force has played its roles in Srilanka (LTTE), Afghanistan, Western countries etc.

Due to its consistent efforts, now even Japan wants to tie relationships with India (Malabar exercise).

UN has changed the nature, form and variety of missions as:

1) Anti-Imperialism - the earlier missions includes the protest against imperialism. eg Indonesia.

2) Cold War Period saw spurt in civil wars (Poland, Afghanistan), UN peace keeping force (UNPKF) plays an important role.

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3) Terrorism - Today UN is fighting against the hydra headed terrorism problem.

~~Form~~
Despite the differences in the mission's objective; India's peace keeping force has always played its part.

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18. India's partnership with Africa is an amalgam of African development priorities as well as India's development objectives. Discuss. Also highlight the initiatives taken by India in this context.

अफ्रीका के साथ भारत की साझेदारी अफ्रीका के विकास की प्राथमिकताओं के साथ-साथ भारत के विकास लक्ष्यों का सम्मिश्रण है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही भारत द्वारा इस संदर्भ में की गई पहलों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Africa is the emerging market while India is a developing economy. Therefore both presents a complementary opportunity.

Africa

Oil, Coal, Gold, Diamonds

Trade - low development in industries inspite of raw material, labour

Poor education and health states

Agriculture

India

India's import is huge in crude oil.

Western disturbance in middle Asia has added to woes, therefore Africa is great opportunity.

Indian companies can invest and India can earn huge foreign exchange (ONGC videsh)

India's expertise in education & health facilities

Food security - Pulses from Mozambique

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Apart from this, both the areas have good cultural connect (Mahatma Gandhi, Indian diaspora), this ever amalgates their relationship to greater heights.

Initiatives

a) MOUs on teleeducation, health facilities
b) Opening of IITs in Africa
c) Scholarship to African students
e) Visits of India's ~~Prime Mi~~ President to Kenya, Gambia, Mozambique.

However, to completely ripe the relationships, it is essential to clear the clouds of racial discrimination existing between India & Africa (Noida episode). India's tradition of "~~Atithi~~ Athithi Devo Bhava" has to be revived in order to welcome Africa.

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19. Comment on the role of International Court of Justice in upholding the values of international law. In this context, also highlight the association of India with the ICJ over the years.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विधि के मूल्यों को बनाए रखने में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय की भूमिका पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय के साथ भारत के संबंध को भी प्रकाशित कीजिये।

International Court of Justice (ICJ) also known as World's Court is the united Nation's body for international justice.

Recently, in Kulbhushan Jadhav Case, ICJ has upheld the values of transparency, objectivity and rationality in the case. ICJ has awarded that Pakistan should allow consular access to Kulbhushan Jadhav on the basis of Vienna Convention.

However, unlike International Criminal Court (ICC), it has hold test of time. It is evident from the fact that South Africa, Gambia and Russia has left the International Criminal Court while all countries are still intact to International Court of Justice.

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India is one of the founding members of International court of justice. India is always abiding the verdicts of court. This should be seen in context of countries like China (south china case) openly flouting the award. Previously USA, UK has also done the same.

Any body ~~should be~~ of such stature should be transparent, fair and just. Therefore UN should work for maintaining integrity of ICJ.

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20. In view of the focus on trans-regional economic corridors and changing regional geo-politics and geo-economics, critically discuss the idea of an Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor.

पार-क्षेत्रीय आर्थिक गलियारों एवं बदलती क्षेत्रीय भू-राजनीति और भू-अर्थनीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत-प्रशांत आर्थिक गलियारे के विचार पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Trans Regional economic corridors like China's One Belt One Road initiative (OBOR) have changed the diplomatics calculation of world. In this context, it is not unlikely to discuss Indo-Pacific Economic corridor's feasibility.

Advantages

a) Since OBOR has already captured the europe, Asia, Africa and Indian Ocean regions. Indo Pacific Economic corridor is the only left out opportunity to become a part of regional geo economics

b) Trade routes always lead to investments and business. Therefor IPEC will give opportunity to both India & America to overcome China's ambition of global power.

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c) Indo Pacific Economic Corridor will even take care of South China Sea which is full of resources

d) India's Look East Policy also favours the Indo Pacific Economic corridor.

However

a) Indo Pacific corridor would be largely based on the sea routes and land Routes options are limited. Therefore, it won't be able to generate that effect as compared to OBOR.

b) India - Asean pact is already signed, therefore IPEC doesnot offer much aspects as Pacific countries of South and north America have their respective trade agreements (NAFTA) Moreover India and Japan are already good diplomatic partners.

c) It is difficult to pass IPEC as China also lies in their region and their becomes even more difficult due to capture of South China Sea by China.

India should focus on internal reforms like ease of doing business, labour reform to get investments. And for diplomacy, India should offer space diplomacy to Indo-Pacific countries.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 876)

Name of Candidate	Tanya Singhal		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	98030
Center	Old Rajinder Nagar	Date	7th Oct 2017

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. While India has taken a number of steps in order to substantially improve its ranking in the World Bank's 'Ease of Doing Business' Index, it needs to take further action in this regard. Elaborate. Also analyse the utility of these rankings vis-a-vis India's objective of facilitating a sound entrepreneurial environment.

जहां, भारत ने विश्व बैंक के 'इज ऑफ़ डूइंग बिज़नेस' (व्यापार करने की सुगमता) सूचकांक में अपनी रैंकिंग में सार्थक सुधार करने हेतु कई कदम उठाए हैं, वहीं भारत को इस संबंध में आगे और अधिक कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही सुदृढ़ उद्यमिता वातावरण प्रदान करने के भारत के उद्देश्य के परिप्रेक्ष्य में ऐसी रैंकिंग की उपयोगिता का भी विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India ranked 130th in World's Bank's 'ease of doing business' Index. It has taken several steps like

1) GST [Goods and Service Tax]
2) Labour Reforms - Suvida Swayam Portal
Convert of 44 central laws into 4 codes.
Plantation Labour Act (Amendment)
Maternity benefit (Amendment) Act

3) e-governance = e-Biz portal for single clearance

4) Logistics = Port Authority Bill
Development of Inland Waterway (Jal Vikas Marg)
Sagar Mala Project

5) Schemes - Make In India, Skill India

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however we need to ensure

a) Good implementation of these ~~skill~~ schemes and programmes.

b) International Market Accessability

finalization of various free trade agreements with RCEP, EU to give industries a good market.

c) Backward linkages → Good and educated skilled youth especially for Agriculture and food processing industries

d) Rationalization of these clearances at a fast pace [eg Environmental, land]

e) Lots of SEZs are declared but no work has been done, therefore development of SEZs should be priority

f) Steps for increasing Women participation in ~~women~~ Labour force [present rate only 10% in Manufacturing].

g) A new industrial policy based on principles of inclusivity and sustainable development should be adopted. It should enhance

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technology, innovation and export potential of our country.

Utility of this kind of index

① It helps to set up a good standard in world market.

good status → Better investment Ranking → More investment → FDI FII & CB → technology employment

② It provides scope for more devlopment and give encouragement by giving a good strength and weakness analysis

However,

① Ease of doing business index is calculated only for cities like Delhi & Mumbai where in India, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana occupy the most favourable positions

② These indexes have a uniform criteria of ease of doing business which are unfavourable for developing countries like technology use (developing countries do not have access to good technology)

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2. In wake of the agrarian crisis that the country is witnessing, discuss the need for adopting an income-centric approach in preference to a production-centric one as the basis of agricultural policy. In this context, also highlight the steps that should be taken to achieve the goal of doubling the income of farmers by 2021-22 and the challenges that exist.

देश द्वारा सामना किए जा रहे कृषि संकट के आलोक में, कृषि नीति के आधार के रूप में उत्पादन-केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के स्थान पर आय-केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण अपनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, 2021-22 तक किसानों की आय दोगुना करने का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए जो कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए, उनके साथ-साथ विद्यमान चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Income centric approach deals with individual while production-centric focus on overall production

Income centric
+ farmer's income
Positives
→ sustainability
→ encourage low input (cost factors)

Negatives →

Production centric
+ Overall production
↓
disparities not adressed (as overall production may be high but small & marginal famers not earning much)
↓
environmental cost not calculated as it calculates production every year without taking into account future production

eg GREEN Revolution is a production centric approach

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Therefore today, India needs Income centric approach to take care of disparities among farmers, encouragement to women farmers, increasing capacity of landless labours. In this approach, low cost inputs and sustainable techniques would be preffered so that no future agragrian crises develops. (as today we witness green Revolution belts)

Double the income of farmer by 2021-22

It includes five goals.

1) Increasing productions
* Soil Health card scheme
* Organic farming (Bringing organic farming to eastern India)
* MSP Rationalization
* Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna

2) Infusing technology
* Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna
* ARYA Scheme to innovate new technology by infusing young minds in agriculture

3) Price Realization
* APMC Model Act (By Niti Ayog)
* Revision of Essential Commodities Act
* e-NAM

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4) Diversification of Agriculture

National Livestock Mission
Gokul Rastriya Yojna.

5) Low Inputs

* DBT on fertilizers
* Pradhan Mantri Krishi Vikas Yojna.

Challenges

1) Poor literacy among farmers.

Poor literacy —
- → can't avail DBT, scheme's benefits
- → uses more pesticide & fertilizers
- → can't use weather information

2) Lack of food processing and allied sectors

3) Bad governance
- → corruption, leakage in subsidy of fertilizers
- → Poor institutions

4) Environment lost - Production increase should not compromise ecological benefits

5) Small land holdings leads to inefficiency, poor land records, a big problem is land digitization.

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3. It is argued that India's fiscal centre of gravity has rapidly shifted from the Centre to the States. Analyse the statement in context of the debate on fiscal discipline. Also, enumerate the key recommendations of the N.K. Singh panel on Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act.

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि भारत का राजकोषीय गुरुत्वाकर्षण का केंद्र तेजी से केन्द्र से राज्यों की ओर स्थानांतरित हुआ है। राजकोषीय अनुशासन पर वाद-विवाद के संदर्भ में इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, राजकोषीय उत्तरदायित्व एवं बजट प्रबंधन अधिनियम पर एन. के. सिंह पैनल की प्रमुख अनुशंसाओं को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

FRBM Act fixes fiscal deficit targets for both center and state. While center seems to follow it more seriously, states are seen to breach the limits frequently.

[adhoc loan waivers, UDAY schemes are seen as reasons].

Therefore, it is essential to diffuse fiscal discipline in the states.

Recommendation of NK Singh Panel

a) Exit clause in case of emergencies like wars, floods, famines etc

b) Debt to GDP Ratio should be fixed as it is a better indicator than fiscal deficit. (Most of the agencies use this to rate investment bonds)

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Fiscal discipline is essential but at the same time, India needs socialistic welfare schemes. Therefore, a judicious balance must be maintained.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Strategic sale of state-run firms is a prudent step to deal with the challenges being faced by the public sector enterprises in India. Comment. Also enumerate other measures that can be taken in light of NITI Aayog's suggestions in this regard.

भारत में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए राज्य-संचालित उद्यमों की रणनीतिक बिक्री एक विवेकपूर्ण कदम है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही इस संबंध में नीति आयोग के सुझावों के प्रकाश में उठाए जा सकने वाले अन्य उपायों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Strategic sale of state-run firms means selling of more than 50% shares of a unit. It has both positive and negative implications.

Positive

It helps government for maintaining fiscal discipline as it saves government's responsibility of bail outs in case of losses.

Private leads to better efficiency and management of sector.

better competition in market which leads to better quality products.

It is in the right direction of maximum governance and minimum government vision

however, PSUs disinvestment does not solve all the challenges like

a) Employees's strike will continue

b) Disinvestment doesnot lead to better fiscal discipline

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e) Private investor can take PSUs out of rural areas. (It will destroy the actual aim of disinvestment)

Therefore, it is essential that Public sector units must be given autonomy and freedom out of political areas to functions. Tax terrorism should stop. Schemes of giving stakes (Maharatna, Navratna) is good step.

further suggestions

1) Disinvestment should be carried out by proper evaluation of the ~~assets~~ assets to realize the actual value.

2) Good governance must be ensured in PSUs.

3) Schemes like Indradhanush reforms in Banking sectors should be replicated in PSUs.

4) Technology and innovation should be promoted

5) employee should be trained and security of tenure should not be followed blindly.

Niti Ayog's recommendations of giving autonomy and more fiscal despipline should be followed to revive PSUs again.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Shell companies in India are neither legally defined nor properly understood. Analyse in the light of recent developments, prevalent understanding and steps required to effectively deal with shell companies.
भारत में शेल कंपनियां न तो कानूनी रूप से परिभाषित हैं और न ही उनके विषय में उचित समझ है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों, व्याप्त (प्रचलित) समझ और शेल कंपनियों से प्रभावी ढंग से निपटने हेतु आवश्यक कदमों के आलोक में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Shell companies are those which donot function on ground but are used for money laundering.

However, there are no objective criteria for identifying them. Therefore, it leads to sometimes penalising the ~~[illegible]~~ right ones.

Currently, SEBI has shut down over three hundred companies adressing them as Shell companies.

This is seen as draconian step by company owners.

Moreover, it created a negative environment for investors willing to investigate in India.

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Therefore, an objective criteria should be evolved to identify them.

Shell companies are essential to ~~weed~~ weed out as they become route for black money. But adhoc measures and rules can even worsen the situation.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. If a larger population in India is to be involved in the economy in a big way, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) are key. Elaborate. Also discuss the challenges faced by the SME sector in India and give an account of the measures taken by the government to deal with these.

यदि भारत में एक बड़ी आबादी को अर्थव्यवस्था में बड़े पैमाने पर सम्मिलित करना है, तो लघु और मध्यम उद्यम (SMEs) महत्वपूर्ण हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इसके साथ ही, भारत में SME क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए और इनसे निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का विवरण भी प्रदान कीजिए।

SMEs provide 30% of the GDP of country and have vast potential.

a) Their presence in tier II and tier III areas are wide.

Local Presence
- → Rural employment
- → small cities employment
- → Urban congestion will decrease
- → use of local materials
- → economy will devlopment

b) SMEs are helpful for women employment as they are flexible in timings and skills required are less.

eg Beauty parlours, Boutique etc

c) SMEs donot require high skill set, therefore essential for India due to poor skill set availaible (36%)

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however, they face challenges like

a) Lack of credit due to poor assets and no brand value

b) forward linkages like marketing support, logistics

c) They require good technology, but due to capital constraint, they can't acquire

d) competition from big players in domestic markets and lack of competitive edge (poor logistics) in world market

e) Stringent labour laws and availability of skilled person in managerial skills.

f) Strict regulation of government because of multiplicity of regulators, permissions etc.

Due to the above condraints, they tend to remain ~~stay~~ small, which operates in a negative direction as shown below.

Small Industries
- → can't provide enough taxes
- → do not comply with environmental laws
  - eg leather tanneries operating on Yamuna bank.
- → remains unorganised and therefore provide informal jobs more.

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Steps taken by government

a) Mudra Scheme
Loan → tarun, Sishu and kishor categories without collateral requirements

b) Skill India Mission

c) Zero Effect and Zero Defect Scheme

d) Ease of doing business by bringing GST reforms, e-Biz portal etc.

However, government should also provide managerial skill to them so that they are able to scale up. Subsidized technology should be provided so that they become efficient and produce better quality products.

A new MSME policy focusing on sustainable and inclusive (women, physically disable, rural economy) should be formulated to streamline the developments.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. What are the reasons for the growing informalization of industrial labour in India? Discuss the issues associated with the phenomenon and reforms required to deal with them.

भारत में औद्योगिक श्रम के बढ़ते अनौपचारीकरण के क्या कारण हैं? इस परिघटना से जुड़े मुद्दों और उनसे निपटने हेतु आवश्यक सुधारों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Informalization of labour means employing labour without formal documents.

Informalization –
- → No job security
- → No Provident funds
- → No other benefits like paid leaves, maternity leaves

Reasons for growing informalization

1) Strict labour laws

* Inspector Raj
* Multiple & confusing laws
* Trade Union Act comes into force even after 7 employees
* Anarchial laws like Industrial dispute act

Therefore, Industries prefer to employ contractual labour with just One contract with the contractor.

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b) Lack of skilled labours

c) Seasonality of industries especially in food processing sectors like Sugar Mills

d) Increasing obligations like

Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act

which forces industries to pay compensation for 26 weeks for a women. It discourages employer. so government should provide partial compensation

e) More supply of labour to Industries provides them choice of their monopoly.

f) Organised sector are only 10% of economy

Issues

a) Labours

→ Security of job
→ No training / skill enhancement on the job
→ No other benefits (like PFOvident fund)
→ Labour also feels discouraged to innovate and work hard.

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b) Employer

→ Donot put more money in training of employee which results in substandard products

→ Save itself from labour laws

→ ~~[illegible]~~ unsure about availability in peak seasons.

c) Government

→ Lack of formal jobs

→ Obligation to provide incentives to informal jobs like Atal Pension Yojna

→ Poor data base of labours and hence tax collection is difficult.

d) Society

Youth faces problem of unemployment

Best talent flows out of the country.

Insecurity in household → no permanent investment in education, health etc

Reforms

Rationalization of labour laws to help both employer and employee. Self certification and e-governance to save time of employers. Government should provide benefits to labours in conjunction with employers eg Plantation Workers Benefit (Amendment) Act.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. A number of far-reaching developments have taken place in the local and global energy space which have to be reflected in our own energy policy framework. Discuss.

स्थानीय और वैश्विक ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में कई दूरगामी घटनाएं घटित हुई हैं, जिन्हें हमारी अपनी ऊर्जा नीति के ढांचे में प्रतिबिंबित होना है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Energy Policy framework applies on oil, coal, and renewable energies' production, distribution and consumption.

India needs new energy policy to deal with new developments like

* Local energy space

Need of energy in rural areas for electrification under Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Saubhagya Scheme.

Replacement of coal, fuel wood with LPG cylinder to deal with interior pollution and women's deteriorating health. (Ujjawala Scheme)

Increasing pollution in cities. WHO Report states that out of 20 most polluted cities, fourteen belongs to India → therefore, a need to shift to renewable energy.

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Increasing demand of oil for vehicles.
Problems faced by thermal plants due to shifting of pivot from thermal to renewable energies
National Action on climate change plan – 175GW of renewable energy by 2022.
International energy space
→ Paris climate deal and India's INDC to fulfill them.
→ Disturbances in middle east (Syria) and price and availability of oil.
→ Neo colonialism by developed countries by not following principle of historical justice in climate issues, therefore not transferring funds and technology to developing countries
→ International Solar Alliance (India and France) to boost solar energy.

Keeping in mind, the today's scenario which need better quantity as well as better quality of fuel, the new energy framework should be formed.

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Energy policy framework should focus on following points

* Diversify the options in oil's suppliers (At present 80% of oil from Middle east)
* Strategic oil storage tanks to escash the lower prices
* Skills should be imparted to youths for development and maintainance of renewable energy eg Surya Mitras.
* Investment in coal energy to make it more environment friendly.
* It should balance the economical aspirations as well as environmental concerns adequately [Economic survey has indicated that social-economic cost of renewable energy is three times of coal at present].

A judicious energy policy framework should be formulated to fulfill sustainable development goals.

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9. The Indian IT-BPM (Information Technology-Business Process Management) industry is a global powerhouse today and its impact on India and the world has been unprecedented. Comment. Also, mention the challenges being faced by India's IT-BPM sector.

भारतीय IT-BPM (Information Technology-Business Process Management या सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी-व्यापार प्रक्रिया प्रबंधन) उद्योग आज एक वैश्विक शक्ति का केंद्र है और भारत एवं विश्व पर इसका प्रभाव अभूतपूर्व रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत के IT-BPM क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

India is known to skip the manufacturing stage of development which is in contract to China's development's trajectory. This ~~becomes~~ because possible due to service sector and mostly Information Technology - Business Process Management (ITBPM) industry.

Impact

India: Employment generator → in high skilled segments
Remittances from USA, Europe and Australia
Building soft diplomacy and diaspora in developed countries.
Technology powerhouse and its progress is trickled to other industries

World: Cheap and good quality services availability
Better technological products and new age of software.

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IT-BPM industry is very helpful for women empowerment. in both India & world. As it doesnot require manual labour, therefore became a huge opportunity for women. In India, it lead to migration of women to big cities, then economic & social independence and thus, overall development.

however, it donot provide substantial jobs in comparision to GDP / monetory values it creates. IT-BPM industry is also considered more stressful and more disadvantageous to health due to long sitting hours etc.

Challenges faced by India's IT BPM sector

a) Protectionist policies in World, be it is USA, Australia or Britain.

India's IT BPM industry has more market in international arena.

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b) India produces software but we lack in hardware products. Therefore better hardware production can provide a comprehensive solutions.

c) Lack of skilled workers. (just 2.9% skilled in India)

d) Indian Market uses pirated softwares and denot consider cyber security as a threat. Therefore, their markets remains limited in India

e) Glass ceiling in Indian firm for women. However, with better financial inclusion and digital economy, there are vast potential for this sector emerging in India itself. This can help IT-BPM to ~~[illegible]~~ survive and grow. Beside this, government should try to use diplomatic tactics so that India's IT-BPM sector feels relaxed in international markets

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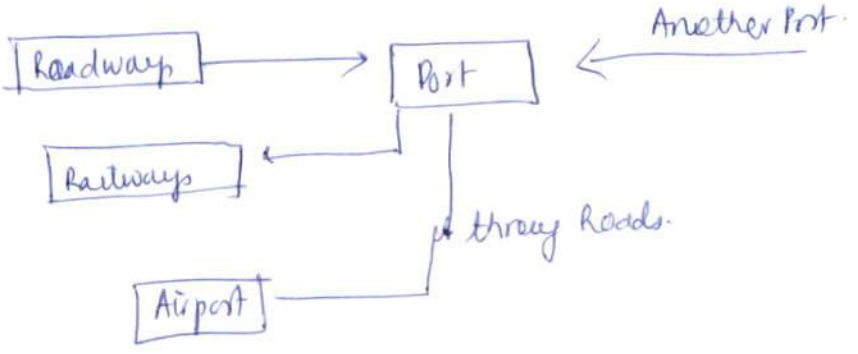
10. An effective multi-modal logistics and transport sector will make the Indian economy more competitive. Analyse.

एक प्रभावी मल्टी-मॉडल लॉजिस्टिक्स (बहु-रूपात्मक संभरण) और परिवहन क्षेत्रक भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को और अधिक प्रतिस्पर्धी बनाएगा। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Multi-modal logistics & transport sector means interoperability of various ways of transportation and better connectivity.

Example : A multi modal port



It will make India more competetive as

a) Multi modal will open up the choices for accessibility.

Nearby producers can use roadways while far away can use railways / airways.

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b) Good connectivity will ensure timely transfer which is extremely beneficial for perishable products

c) Interconnectivity will reduce congestion on Ports, stations and thus they would be able to operate at better efficiency.

A multi modal port at Sahibganj, UP for ~~inter~~ inland water way 1 has potential to revive the economy.

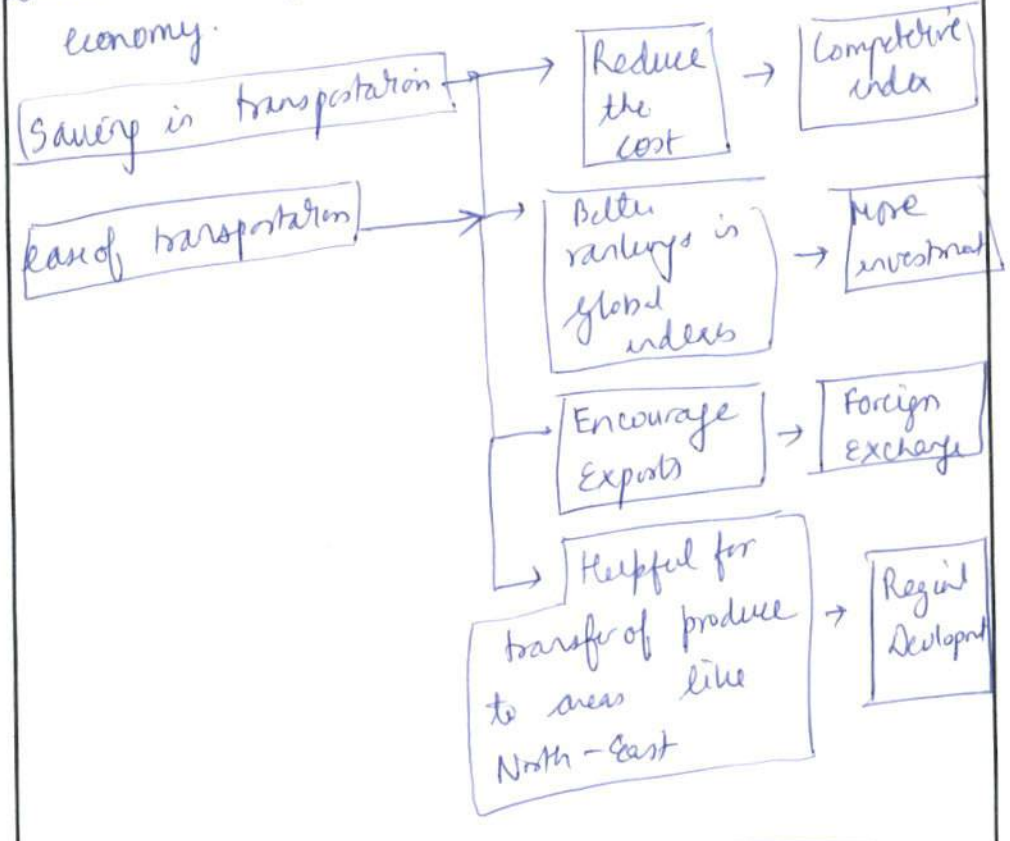

fig 1: Spill over effects of Multimodal logistic & transport

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however, efforts should be done so that local economy gets boost. Therefore, it is essential to impart skills to the locals near this multimodal junction areas. This will ensure actual regional development.

In addition to these, good governance in terms of transparency, accountability should be adopted at each level.

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11. Climate change threatens sustainable development, impairs socio-economic development and reinforces cycles of poverty across the globe. In this context, discuss the utility of climate risk insurance as an instrument within a comprehensive climate risk management system.

जलवायु परिवर्तन पूरे विश्व में संधारणीय विकास को जोखिम में डालता है, सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास को क्षीण करता है और गरीबी के चक्र को मजबूत बनाता है। इस संदर्भ में, व्यापक जलवायु जोखिम प्रबंधन प्रणाली के अंतर्गत एक साधन के रूप में जलवायु जोखिम बीमा की उपयोगिता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Climate change basically implies change in temperature and associated affects like floods, droughts, heatwaves, sea level rise etc

It threatens in the following manner

a) Sustainable development
- → disaster frequency increased
- → Agriculture and food security
- → coastal economies

b) Socio-economic development
- → more vulnerable are famers, poor people, who are already vulnerable
- → small islands at more threat

c) Cycle of poverty

inflation in food items → Poor can't buy
more disease (malaria) due to increase in temperature → Poor can't treat themself
agriculture becomes unprofitable → famer incomes dwindle

→ cycle of poverty

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Utility of climate risk insurance

It can save the vulnerable sections like poor farmer against the wrath. eg Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna protects farmers from local problems like hailstorms, flood, drought, and after post attacks like pest attack. These all have intensified more due to climate change.

It will provide security net to coastal economies as climate change is responsible for oceans acidification and subsequent reduction in fish ~~catch~~ catch.

However, there lies a lot of challenges

* Funds requirement
* As climate change is not directly related to any phenomenon, rather all phenomenon are manifestation of climate change, objectively it is very difficult to announce.
* Vulnerable sections who require it the most, may not afford the insurance.

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Climate Risk Insurance is a neccessity but it should be accomparied with better and sustainable activities like traditional water harvesting, Agro climatic cropping, deep sea fishing instead of bottom sea trawlers and adoption of renewable energy by all countries.

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12. Why are women particularly vulnerable to the impact of natural disasters? Also analyse, with adequate examples, how women can play a more effective role in disaster risk management cycle.

प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के प्रभावों के प्रति महिलाएं विशेष रूप से सुभेद्य क्यों होती हैं? साथ ही, समुचित उदाहरणों के साथ विश्लेषण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार महिलाएं आपदा जोखिम प्रबंधन चक्र में अधिक प्रभावी भूमिका निभा सकती हैं।

Natural disaster create a havoc for everyone by reducing the development in ~~for~~ ashes but for women, they are more sorrowful as

1) Increase in crimes post disaster.
2) If women becomes widow, its become difficult for her to live (especially in case of India)
3) Increased chance of trafficking of young girls
4) Due to destruction of toilets, they face problems of open defecations
5) More dangerous to pregnant women (health Risks), Menstrutating women (weak at ~~time~~ that time) and

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lactating mothers.

6) Old women can't save themselves.

7) Orphaned boys may find their way by doing odd jobs but Orphaned girls donot even get menial jobs.

Inspite this, women is also the solution of effective disaster management.

Prevention → fuel choice → She would always choose a cleaner ~~[illegible]~~ cooking ~~[illegible]~~ fuel.

eg She would choose LPG over coal, wood.

Better Solid Waste Management → if educated and made aware [Can stop air pollution, water pollution]

Stop usage of polythenes as she is involved in shopping mostly [Can help in avoid choking - main reason of urban floods]

~~[illegible]~~

She can keep water bowl for animals & bird [reducing heat wave disaster impact on them].

Women can play a better role in resource management and thus effectively can manage disasters.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. In view of the seriousness of heat waves and its consequences, greater attention is required for dealing with it as a natural disaster. Analyse in the context of recent developments and the actions taken by relevant government bodies.

हीट वेव (ग्रीष्म लहर) और उसके परिणामों की गंभीरता के आलोक में, एक प्राकृतिक आपदा के रूप में इससे निपटने हेतु अधिक ध्यान दिए जाने की आवश्यकता है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों और संबद्ध सरकारी निकायों द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Heat waves are announced if a certain area has more than 45°c for consecutive two days. It can be different for different areas.

Consequences

1) Humans: dehydration and some times fatal
2) Animals and birds - worst affected
3) ~~loss of~~ soil moisture is reduced - vegetation affected.

Seriousness

1) Climate change is a reality
2) Increasing urbanisation.
3) More vulnerable are those people who dont have resources to have better food and health

eg Rickshawpullers and vendors, they can't opt out to go on roads due to

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their incomes. While others can opt to remain inside, they have to work.

Therefore, heat waves should be dealt with seriousness as it is affecting us socially and economically.

Steps taken by government

Ahmedabad has come up with a plan that encourages

a) early warning system
b) First Aid in hospitals
c) Increase in number of water availability in cities.
d) Water for Animal, birds
e) Shed at ~~bus~~ bus stops etc

Heat Stroke can be well managed if seen in integrity with climate change.

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Therefore, Afforestation along the roads should be promoted. More open areas (to increase albedo) should be constructed. Households should be encourage to keep water bowls at homes for birds. fountains at chows should be constructed for Animals and it will also increase aesthetic value. Above all, water conservation by better rain water harvesting techniques should be done.

Water conservation –
- → ground water will increase → Better vegetation
- → Water availability will increase → accessability will increase

It is responsibility of <u>each & everyone</u> to stop the affect of heat strokes.

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14. While genome editing offers immense potential benefits in the area of healthcare, there are a lot of apprehensions regarding its use. Discuss.

जहां, जीनोम एडिटिंग स्वास्थ्य सेवा के क्षेत्र में बहुत अधिक लाभ की संभावना प्रस्तुत करता है, वहीं इसके उपयोग के संबंध में काफी आशंकाएं भी मौजूद हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Genome editing refers to removal and addition of desired gene in the gene sequence. CRISPR-CAR are one of the technology for gene editing.

Potential benefits

1) Genetic diseases like Down Syndrome can be eliminated

2) Cancer can be cured

3) New vaccines can be developed
eg ZIKA Vaccines is developed using genome editing

4) Better varities of seeds to protect against food security.

5) Health of Animals (cattle) can be improved.

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6) Bio fortification (Black Rice) can be helpful for nutrition enhacement and ultimately in better health.

7) Bio Pharmaceuticals which are more effective in curing diseases can be prepared.

8) Organ donation but, it has various issues like ~~Organ donation~~

1) Baby designing → if genome editing is successful, then babies can be designed as per choice of parent.

This will lead to rich having even more intelligent and beautiful kids while poor paying the burnt.

2) Man becoming mortal → gene editing can lead to production of organs in animals like recently a human organ was produced in pig

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This will end immortality of men

3) Misuse for creating animal and man prototypes. which can be dangerous for mankind.

4) Gene editing involves killing of embryos of both human & animals.

Gene editing is a fosture tell it solves problem. It should be regulated internationally so that it donot become a reason of new problems.

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15. Discuss various ways in which supercomputers have benefitted mankind over the years. Also enumerate the objectives of the National Supercomputing Mission and the mechanism for its implementation.

उन विभिन्न तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिसके माध्यम से विगत वर्षों में सुपर कंप्यूटरों ने मानव जाति को लाभान्वित किया है। इसके साथ ही राष्ट्रीय सुपरकंप्यूटिंग मिशन के उद्देश्यों और इसके कार्यान्वयन के तंत्र को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Supercomputers have more speed of computing and this is measured in flops. Today China and USA are biggest producers of super computers.

Benefits:

1) Weather Forecasting → Disaster Management
Agriculture Management

2) Nuclear energy

3) Space Missions
- → Resource Mapping
- → Television & Radio telecast
- → ~~Intern~~ Internet & Global Navigations
- → Security & surveillance on Borders
- → faster communication
- → Telemedicine & e-education

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Objectives of National Supercomputing Mission

→ Capacity Building, better infrastructure in computing technology

→ Supercomputers in every high educational institutions

→ World power in production and development of super computers

→ Using it for space mission, education and research facilities.

Mechanism

→ Establishing a NKN [National Knowledge Network] which will provide adequate infrastructure.

→ Funding in the institutions to foster innovation in the field.

Supercomputers can help predict disease outbreak and has potential to make India, a knowledge hub. Therefore

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this mission should be pursued with zeal and good governance.

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16. Widely seen as a disruption for the traditional banking and financial institutions, cryptocurrencies have gained significant traction lately, at the same time creating a regulatory nightmare for regulators across the globe. Discuss.

पारंपरिक बैंकिंग और वित्तीय संस्थानों के लिए व्यापक रूप से व्यवधान के रूप में देखी जाने वाली, साथ ही विश्व भर में नियामकों के लिए एक नियामकीय दुःस्वप्न का निर्माण करने वाली, *क्रिप्टोकरेंसी* ने हाल ही में महत्वपूर्ण पकड़ स्थापित की है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Crypto currencies means the currencies which are not having any legal backing. They are mostly used for peer-to-peer transactions.

eg BITCOIN

They are seen as disruption as

1) People are using crypto currencies and denot prefer to use traditional gateways for transaction.

Hence, reducing revenue of institutions

2) It is being used for buying drugs and money laundering activities online

3) Illegal betting is also increasing

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4) It may become future currency for online transactions.

5) It is difficult to keep tracks of its flow due to anonymous nature. Apprehensions are there, that they are used to fund terrorism.

6) Since there production needs good and strong computations, therefore only rich individuals can afford to create them. Thus creating disparities.

It is extremely essential to regulate it before it gets misused. At present, they are at nascent stages and can be effectively regulated. International consensus is required to curb it.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. An internationally-binding agreement to strengthen the Outer Space Treaty of 1967 is both desirable and increasingly a necessity. Analyse in view of the traditional and emerging challenges in this arena.

1967 की बाह्य अंतरिक्ष संधि को मजबूत बनाने हेतु एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाध्यकारी समझौता वांछनीय और साथ ही एक आवश्यकता दोनों है। इस क्षेत्र में पारंपरिक और उभरती हुई चुनौतियों के आलोक में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Outer Space treaty of 1967 make the following provision

1) No country can militarise the space
2) A country would be liable for the damages, it occur on the space
3) Resources found in the space belongs to all.
4) space programs should be used for humanity and not for destruction.

Along with Outer space treaty, other treaty like moon treaty, rescue treaties were also signed.

But Outer Space treaty needs revisions as.

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a) it doesnot have Global Space police to deal with the violators.

b) They are more of a guidelines inspite of provisions. ~~which~~

c) Vague words like no militarization are used. countries can take weapons and explosives in the space on the name of research and expolaration

Therefore, a list of prohibitive items and activities should be prepared.

d) More strict regulations and framework should be used.

It should be also amended to check the emerging threats like

* Space Debris → Outer Space treaty

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should make countries responsible for the debris in space

* Private Rockets and space programs (like Falcon, Space X) should be regulated and made accountable either with their respective governments or treaty

* Privacy concerns should be adressed. Satellites can be used for breaching privacy

Therefore, a new space treaty should be prepared.

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18. Even after nearly 60 years in existence, AFSPA remains at the centre of debates with respect to countering violent insurgencies, role of the states and local communities. Discuss.

अस्तित्व में आने के लगभग 60 वर्षों के बाद भी, हिंसक उग्रवाद का मुकाबला करने और राज्यों व स्थानीय समुदायों की भूमिका को लेकर AFSPA वाद-विवाद के केंद्र में बना हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए।

AFSPA (Armed force Special Protection Act) provides legal immunity to personnel of armed forces in disturbed areas.

Role of AFSPA

* Since insurgencies have turned violent in North East & Jammu & Kashmir, it is essential to empower army in order to fight
* It is essential to boost morale of army
* It creates detterance among the insurgents

however, Jeevan committee and Reddy committee recommended government to remove it.

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Negative role of AFSPA

* Human Rights are violated which fuel the civilians against the forces.
* NHRC also criticized AFSPA
* Insurgents used it as a counter argument to spread violence and fear among the civilians
* Civilians feel ~~feard~~ ~~are~~ alienated from the forces.

However, Supreme Court have asserted from time to time that there is no absolute judicial immunity to army men. and thus, balanced the views. But, there is need to do more.

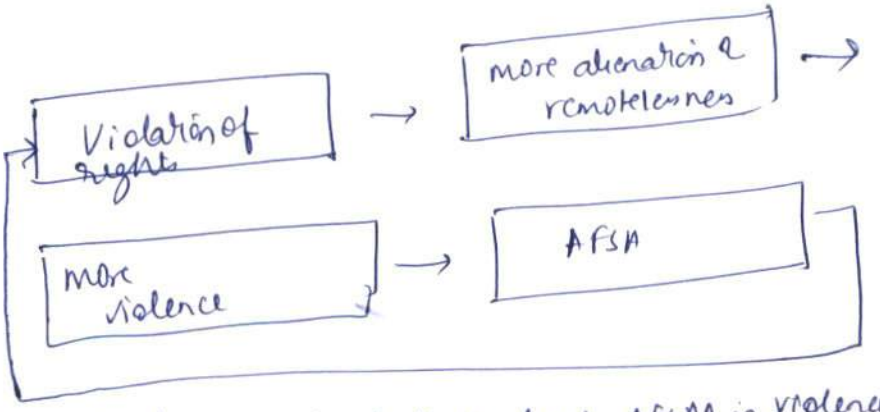

Fig 1: positive feedback due to AFSPA in violence

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AFSPA, should be gradually phased out. While Civil Societies should be strengthened in such areas.

NGOs —
- can serve as a link between government and citizens
- can be their voice (grievances)

Other non state actors like Media (both print and social) can act like first line of investigation.

Technological aids for better surveillance (drones, CCTV camera) and intelligence should be pruffed to tackle insurgencies.

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19. Analyse the challenges and opportunities inherent in the push for indigenisation of defence production in India. Also, identify the measures through which indigenous manufacturing of defence equipments is being encouraged by the Government.

भारत में रक्षा उत्पादन के स्वदेशीकरण की दिशा में निहित चुनौतियों और अवसरों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, उन उपायों की भी पहचान कीजिए जिनके माध्यम से रक्षा उपकरणों का स्वदेशी निर्माण सरकार द्वारा प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है।

Defence productions in India provide immense opportunities like

a) Employment to the youth
b) Better technology and innovation
c) Saving of foreign exchange (Russia, Israel)
d) Security of defence plans (scorplene data leaked by france)
e) Better understanding of need of defence equipment.
f) Potential export ~~sector~~ sector for India
g) Diplomatic tool to lure countries for UNSC and NSG bid.

But, these can be availed only if certain challenges are overcomed.

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a) Required Skills in youth

b) Poor technology (DRDO took 40 years to make a rifle)

c) Public enterprises' monopoly – which hampers competition and efficiency

d) Technology transfer from developed nations is difficult

e) Private sector is also not well ~~do~~ prepared for such big investment, therefore requires support.

Government has started Strategic ~~Procurement~~ Partner Policy. According to this, a company would be selected for 15-20 years for production

This is done to ensure investment from private sector [security in contract will ensure attraction to deal]. Moreover,

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long time period will ensure better innovation and technology development.

However, government is stucked on question of using cost plus approach (endorsed by Defence Department) and competition based approach.

Cost plus approach leads to corruption in defence procurement. Therefore competition based Strategic Partnership should be adopted well in time to realise Make in India with indigenous defence equipments.

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20. India's ability to puruse a clear-cut strategic vision depends on its ability to improve institutional cooperation and coordination between the armed forces and civilian bureaucracy. Discuss.

भारत द्वारा एक सुस्पष्ट रणनीतिक दृष्टि का अनुसरण करने की क्षमता वस्तुतः सशस्त्र बलों और सिविल नौकरशाही के बीच संस्थागत सहयोग और समन्वय में सुधार करने की क्षमता पर निर्भर करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

In Mumbai attack [Taj Hotel], it is due to the lack of coordination between civilian bureaucracy [Marine Police] and armed forces [NAVY and Indian Coastal Guard], that terrorist were able to enter Mumbai.

Therefore, an effective and cordial relationship is essential.

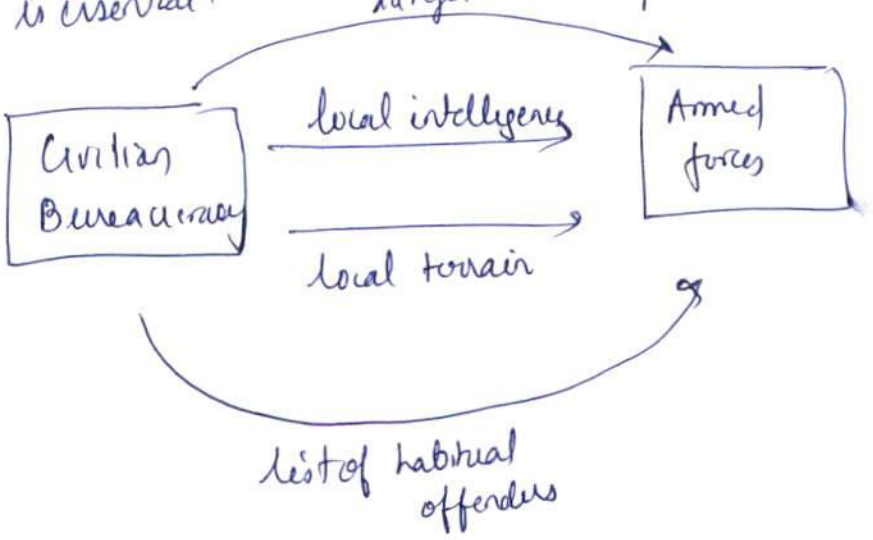

fig 1: Input by civilian bureaucracy.

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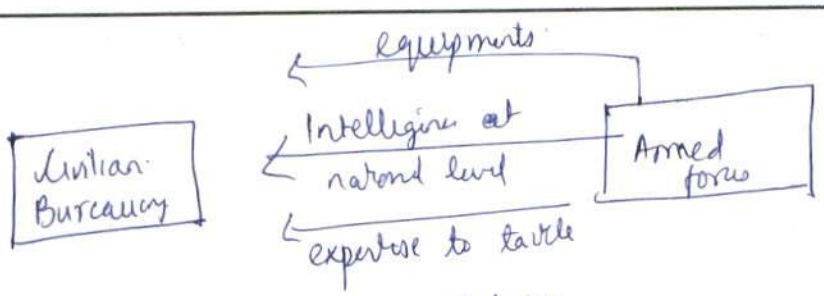

fig 2: inputs by Armed forces

By both then figure, it can be understood that both can act as a complementary side to each other.

In today's world, the problems have changed like cyber terrorism & warfare and moreover, today intelligence and expertise is required more than the physical power.

Earlier Problems	Now
Wars	Cyber warfare
terrorist	Nuclear warfare
internal - naxalism.	Communal riots
	radicalisation
	insurgency
	naxalism.
	money laundering.

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All the threats have their roots in borders. While they culminate in interior.

Myanmar Border – Arms, Cattle, human, drug trafficking → terrorist funding, drug problem, naxalite and insurgency funding

→ Porous – insurgents hide themselves.

Therefore, internal problems and external issues both are interlinked and cannot be seprated.

To ensure clear-cut strategy of security should be made after establishing a good network of information sharing between various forces.